# The Pyongyang Times

No. 31 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA


# U.N. URGED TO TAKE HANDS OFF KOREA

## DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

**The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 23 in connection with the issuance by the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" of its "annual report" on the threshold of the discussion of the "Korean question" which was illegally put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly at its 20th session.**

The statement points out: If the United Nations really wants to live up to its original mission laid down in its Charter, it should annul all the previous "resolutions" on the "Korean question" fabricated under U.S. coercion, take measures for the prompt withdrawal of the aggressive army which is occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," and dissolve the "UNCURK." The United Nations must totally wash its hands of the Korean question, it says.

Follows the full text of the statement:

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# Statement of Foreign Ministry on Vietnam

## In Connection with U.S. Expansion of Aggressive War

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 24 in connection with the frantic manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to expand the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

**Follows the full text of the statement:**

Recently the U.S. imperialists who are making frantic efforts to expand the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people declared openly that they would again send more combat troops to South Vietnam.

The U.S. government has already increased the numerical strength of the U.S. troops stationed in South Vietnam up to more than 160,000 since the beginning of this year, and it is reported that this government will augment it up to 200,000-300,000 in the future.

This is not only an act of expanding the criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people but also an open challenge to the peace-loving people of the world who strongly demand an immediate end to the war of aggression in Vietnam and the withdrawal of the U.S. army and a grave menace to world peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely condemns the vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists to send large reinforcements to South Vietnam and expand the war of aggression. At the same time, it fully supports the November 16 statement on this issue made by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Facts clearly show how frantically the U.S. imperialists are trying to expand the war in Vietnam. The U.S. aggressors are expanding the war by hurling large forces into South Vietnam and are stepping up brutal bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by mobilizing hundreds of aircraft every day. This gives the lie to their hypocritical talks about the "defence of security" and "peaceful negotiations."

The U.S. imperialists are drawing

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(Photo by Kim In Hwan)

## THEY LOOK BLUE, WHY?

A few steps and they will be on the other side of the Military Demarcation Line.

For story, see article "That Day is Sure to Come" on P. 4.

## Telegrams

### Greetings

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent a telegram of greetings to **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the independence of Mauritania.

✦ On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the liberation of Albania, **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; and **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR.

### Condolence to Kuwait President

Upon receiving the sad news of the passing away of His Highness Sheikh Abdulla al Salim al Sabah Amir of Kuwait, President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sent on November 26 a telegram of condolence to the President of Kuwait.

## Korea-UAR Trade Protocol Signed

Talks were held in Pyongyang recently between the government trade delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic.

After the talks, the 1966 protocol on commodity delivery between Korea and the UAR was signed on November 23.

The protocol was signed, on behalf of the Korean side, by Ryu Song Ui, leader of the government trade delegation of the D.P.R.K. and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and on behalf of the UAR side, by M.S. Mourad, leader of the UAR government trade delegation and Vice-Minister of Economy and Trade of the UAR.

Under the protocol, Korea will supply the UAR with rolled steel, chemical goods, electric materials, transformers, motors, tools, electrolytic zinc, electric fans and foodstuffs, and the UAR will supply Korea with ginned cotton, cotton yarn, alcohol, phosphate, peanuts, silver paper, etc.

## Interview with M. S. MOURAD

## We Desire to Expand Trade

**Mr. M.S. Mourad, head of the trade delegation of the Government of the United Arab Republic and Vice-Minister of Economy and Trade, had an interview with reporters of the *Pyongyang Times*. In his interview he expressed satisfaction with the success he had had in the fulfilment of the mission entrusted to his delegation. He said:**

**We had a very successful negotiation here in Pyongyang on the trade plan for 1966 between the UAR and the DPRK.**

**Next year we are aiming to increase the volume of trade by 50 per cent compared with this year. It has increased by 50 per cent this year over last year.**

**We buy from Korea round steel, V-shape steel, chemical goods, canned fish, electric materials, electric motors, lead, zinc and other**

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Mr. M.S. Mourad (right) Photo by Kim Gwang Su

## 6:1, 3:1—TWO WINS FOR KOREAN ELEVEN

### At Asian Regional Elimination in Pnom Penh

The final elimination matches in the Asian region for the eighth world football championships were played between Korean and Australian teams in Pnom Penh on November 21 and 24. The Korean team won both of the matches by the score of 6:1 and 3:1. It is thus qualified to take part in the eighth world championships scheduled for July 1966 in London.

# STATEMENT of D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry

(Continued from P. 1)

## (1)

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" issued its "annual report" on the threshold of the discussion of the "Korean question" which was illegally put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly at its 20th session.

As usual, the "annual report" reeled off every variety of false facts in an attempt to cover up the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea and justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army by sheer fraud.

Drawing a false picture as if "representative government" made "development" and the economy "expanded" and "stabilized" in South Korea last year, too, the "annual report" alleged that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was responsible for the failure of Korea's unification. This is the repetition of an old time which has long gone bankrupt. As historical facts show, the sole mission of the "UNCURK," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, is to manufacture such stereotyped lies every year, paying no heed to reality.

All that the "Commission" has to do is to assert that "representative government" has developed in South Korea, despite the prevalent fascist suppression and tyranny there, to rant about the "development" of the economy, though it has been destroyed and the people thrown into the depth of destitution and, calling black white, to shift the responsibility for the delay of the peaceful unification of Korea on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, though it is due to the desperate obstruction caused by the United States and the South Korean authorities.

According to the "UNCURK," even the Syngman Rhee puppet government was a "model of democracy," though it was overthrown by the bloody struggle of the people of South Korea after having gained an evil notoriety in the world as a foul dictatorial regime of the U.S. puppets, and it is also "development" of "democracy" that Pak Jung Hi and his clique seized power with bayonets of the U.S. instigation and are perpetrating barbarous military fascist terror.

Developments in South Korea in recent years are characterized by the fact that the colonial rule and fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have been aggravated as never before and the resistance of the people against them has been further intensified.

As a last resort to cope with the ever worsening crisis of its colonial rule, the United States has gone to the length of bringing the revived Japanese militarists into South Korea by manipulating the puppet government of South Korea and the Japanese Government to conclude the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

Seizing upon this chance, the Japanese militarists are craftily maneuvering to invade South Korea again with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, and, furthermore, realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

This has created the danger of South Korea being reduced today to a double colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The United States is also dragooning a large strength of South Korean puppet troops into service as bullet-shields in its barbarous war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

The people in South Korea are bursting still more furiously into national indignation at such aggressive policies of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the treacherous actions of the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi.

**The youth, students and people in South Korea fought on and staged mammoth demonstrations for over 70 days from March to June 1964 to oppose the "ROK-Japan Talks" and foil the treacherous actions of Pak Jung Hi's puppet regime.**

In August 1965, the people in South Korea again launched mass demonstrations against the scheme of the South Korean puppet regime to bring at any cost the treacherous "ROK-Japan Treaty" into force on the instructions of the United States.

The people in South Korea waged a bloody struggle, chanting the slogans: "Mastermind of the ROK-Japan Talks is none other than the United States," "Dissolve the treacherous national assembly!" "Repeal the ROK-Japan agreements and crush the traitorous gang!" and "We will not become bullet-shields of the Yankees in Vietnam."

This struggle involved people of all strata, including hundreds of thousands of students from 74 universities and colleges and 53 middle and high schools.

Each time they felt extremely uneasy in the face of the mass resistance of the enraged people, the United States and the puppet clique in South Korea proclaimed martial law to suppress them murderously, even mobilizing heavily-armed field army units.

In August last, for example, they pulled field army units into Seoul, raided and destroyed in broad daylight universities and civilian houses, attacking the bare-handed student demonstrators with tear gas shells and gas bombs, arresting and detaining them at random.

In its comment on the outrages of the puppet clique in South Korea who indiscriminately beat with rifle butts, trampled under jackboots and drub in groups not only student paraders, but also any citizen who came in their way and even reporters gathering news, South Korean press stated that this was something "which was unknown even under the days of Hitler."

However, the "UNCURK" alone describes such homicidal, fascist rampage in the dark land of South Korea as the "development of democracy" under "representative government."

## (2)

**As for the economic situation in South Korea in the past year, it has been in a state of continued stagnation and bankruptcy.**

As a result of the rapacious policy of colonial plunder pursued by the United States under the name of "aid," South Korea's industry has been ruined and has become a military appendage to the United States.

Even according to reports of the South Korean press, the medium and small enterprises which make up more than 90 per cent of South Korea's industry are "at the crossroads of life and death" on account of the shortages of raw materials and funds as well as the shrinking difficulties.

More deplorable is the devastated rural economy. As a result of the requisition of land and destruction of the production facilities of agriculture by the U.S. army and the intensified extortion from the peasants by the puppet government, agricultural output is declining year after year and the peasants are languishing in dire poverty.

Concerning the tragic situation in the countryside today, a publication in South Korea wrote: "During the past 20 years the farmland has gradually become sterile and the number of foodless peasants increased" and "the life of the poor peasant families whose number exceeds 50 per cent of the total, is one in a virtual living hell."

**More than 7 million unemployed and semi-unemployed are constantly flooding the towns and villages in South Korea and over one million foodless peasant households are starving.**

The press in South Korea describes the wretched life of the people there as a "life below freezing point" and says that "it is a miracle" to live in Seoul "merely."

No matter what false figures the "UNCURK" may enumerate about the economic development in South Korea in its "annual report," it can never cover up this grim reality fraught with misery.

## (3)

**It is entirely because of the obstruction of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges that the question of Korea's unification, the most burning desire of all the Korean people, still remains unsolved.**

The United States and its puppet regime in South Korea have prevented the reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful settlement of the question of Korea's unification from being realized, and, in the past year too, they tried frantically to curb the ever mounting trend towards the unification of the country among the people in South Korea.

Openly proclaiming "march northward to unify the country" and "unification by prevailing over communism" their "state policy," the puppet regime in South Korea meted out severe punishment to anyone who expressed the slightest desire for the peaceful unification of Korea.

For instance, the director of Radio Munhwa of South Korea was arrested and imprisoned for advocating the renunciation of the military confrontation which was creating hostile relations between North and South Korea and the conclusion of a non-aggression pact and the holding of negotiations between the two zones.

The puppet regime unconditionally declined to satisfy even the demand of the South Korean people for having mutual access to the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends to have no way of knowing each other's safety and well-being since they were separated, some in the North and others in the South; it arrested the editor-in-chief and ten or more reporters of the South Korean daily **Kyunghyang Shinmun** for having printed a reader's letter "asking the acceptance and distribution of the two million sok of rice North Korea had offered."

Such being the case, how would it be possible to accomplish the peaceful unification of Korea when U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime in South Korea are wantonly arresting and jailing anyone who simply utters the words peaceful unification?

The United States and the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" glibly talk about "U.N.-supervised elections" in order to camouflage those criminal acts they are committing to block the peaceful unification of Korea.

But the foul, deceitful nature of "U.N.-supervised elections" has long since been laid bare. The "U.N.-supervised elections," so-called, are an out-and-out humbug for completely depriving the people of the freedom of expression of their will under the threat of the bayonet of the U.S. army, for wilfully manipulating the election results to fit in with the aggressive design of U.S. imperialism, for rigging up, on this basis, the puppet regime and legalizing it under the name of the United Nations.

That it is none other than the U.S. which is obstructing the unification of Korea is clearly evidenced by the fact that it is constantly aggravating tension in Korea and making feverish preparations for a new war.

In flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the United States has been introducing into South Korea an increasing number of various arms of mass destruction including atomic and rocket weapons, and incessantly perpetrating hostile provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After the conclusion of the Korean truce to the end of June 1965, the U.S. side committed as many as 57,697 violations of all kinds against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and violations of the agreements and understandings reached between both sides.

It amounts after all to aggravating the situation in Korea and erecting another obstacle in the way of the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's unification for the United States at present to let the Japanese militarists come back to South Korea and to hurl large of the puppet troops of South Korea into the aggressive war in South Vietnam.

**Facts indisputably prove that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of the untold misfortunes and sufferings imposed upon the people of South Korea, the aggravation of tension in Korea and the procrastination of her peaceful unification.**

Nevertheless, the "UNCURK" has published another fraudulent "annual report" completely distorting facts. This only exposes its own shameful, hypocritical nature as a pliable tool camouflaging the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists.

## (4)

**Today the key to the solution of the question of Korea's unification lies, first of all, in the withdrawal of American and all the other foreign troops from South Korea.**

**There can be no peaceful unification of Korea so long as South Korea is under the occupation of the U.S. army.**

**There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. army to remain in South Korea any longer.**

**In the light of the Korean Armistice Agreement, too, the U.S. army must pull out of South Korea at once.**

The people in South Korea have become convinced through their own experience in practical life during the past 20 years that, as long as the U.S. colonial rule persists, there can be no freedom nor liberation, nor the unification of the country, and they are gradually directing the spearhead of their struggle at the U.S. aggressors.

Once the U.S. army pulls out of South Korea, the South Korean people will immediately establish a people's government they want, and then, the Korean people will realize the unification of their country by themselves without any difficulty.

The United Nations has so far been used as a tool of aggression in Korea by the United States in violation of the principles of the U.N. Charter.

The U.S. army is still occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag, bringing all kinds of misfortunes and sufferings to the people in South Korea, and committing various atrocities against them.

**If the United Nations really wants to live up to its original mission laid down in its Charter, it should annul all the previous "resolutions" on the "Korean question" fabricated under U.S. coercion, take measures for the prompt withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army which is occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," and dissolve the "UNCURK."**

**Thus the United Nations must totally wash its hands of the Korean question.**

**Korea belongs to the Korean people.**

**The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, in conformity with the principle of self-determination of nations.**

Today, the question of Korea's unification is not only one affecting the fate of the Korean people but is also part of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. It is also a question closely associated with world peace.

**The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is confident that all the socialist countries, the nationally independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world will voice still more active support to and still more active solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle against the U.S. aggressors and for the independent peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.**

*Pyongyang, November 23, 1965*

# INTERVIEW

(Continued from P. 1)

**industrial goods. We are satisfied with the good quality of Korean commodities.**

**After referring to the development of foreign trade of the United Arab Republic, Mr. Mourad said, "We desire to expand trade with Korea many times in the next few years."**

**Speaking of his impressions on Korea, Mr Mourad remarked:**

We have been to the Museum of Korean Revolution and come to know better the history of the long struggle of the Korean people against imperialism.

Cairo and Pyongyang are separated afar from each other. But our two countries have the same history of anti-imperialist struggle. We have a common feeling and mutual goal.

We can go hand in hand with you in the anti-imperialist struggle and can contribute to the peace in the world.

**We visited the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Kangsun Steel Works and the Kiyang Tractor Factory.**

We admire very much the discipline and orderliness of these factories. The development of Korea's heavy industry in particular, is very impressive and its future is very promising.

**The leader of the delegation also expressed his deep interest in Korean art and sports.**

**He said:**

**In Pyongyang we have had opportunities of seeing circus and other art performances. All the performances were very wonderful. Korea has earned fame in the field of sports, too.**

**I hope the exchanges of art troupes and sports teams will be promoted between our two countries.**

**No doubt such interchanges will be very useful and beneficial to the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship.**

**I believe such exchanges will be helpful to trade as well.**

# STATEMENT ON VIETNAM

(Continued from P. 1)

large forces of even their satellite countries into the war of aggression in South Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique who have already dispatched more than 20,000 troops to South Vietnam at the bidding of their American overlords are scheming to send more troops in the future.

However, these manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for the expansion of the war are nothing but the desperate struggle of the doomed.

**The more the U.S. imperialists venture on war expansion in South Vietnam, the more hopelessly they will get into a great scrape.**

Today the Vietnamese people are firmly determined to fight unyieldingly until the last man of the U.S. aggressor army is wiped out in their territory, even if the U.S. imperialists should send reinforcements of 50,000, 500,000 or more American troops, even if the struggle should last ten years, twenty years, or even longer.

Recently the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people have successively dealt crushing blows to the U.S. aggressors in Bien Hoa, Da Nang, Chu Lai, Bau Bang, Plei Me, Chu Pong mountains and elsewhere.

The Yankee aggressors who boasted of their technical superiority are being mowed down and are trembling in mortal fear in face of the heroic struggle of the people in South Vietnam. While giving all-out support to their brothers in South Vietnam in their liberation struggle, the People's Army and the people of North Vietnam have already shot down 798 odd enemy planes which had intruded into the territorial air of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the entire people of North and South Vietnam on the glorious successes they have won in the battles for wiping out the U.S. aggressors by displaying matchless patriotism and heroism.

Today the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for war extension in South Vietnam is meeting with the strong protest of the people of all walks of life in the United States itself and is thoroughly rejected throughout the world.

The U.S imperialists must immediately stop the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, strictly observe the 1954 Geneva Agreements and quit South Vietnam at once, taking all the military personnel and lethal weapons with them.

The Vietnamese question must be settled in accordance with the correct proposition of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

At present all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world must exert their utmost efforts to stop and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression against Vietnam and support in every possible way the Vietnamese people in their struggle against aggression.

The Korean people regard the heroic war of resistance of the heroic Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors as their own struggle and deem it their lofty internationalist duty to support it by every means.

Especially, in consideration of the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique are sending large forces of the puppet troops of South Korea to South Vietnam, the Korean people are making every necessary effort to assist the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people.

The more the U.S. imperialists expand the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, the greater efforts the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and entire Korean people will make to help the fraternal people of Vietnam till the day they have wiped out the U.S. aggressors and achieved the complete liberation of the whole country.

The Korean people are convinced that the Vietnamese people who are enjoying the powerful support of the world's peace-loving people will certainly win ultimate victory in the national-salvation war against U.S. aggression and for the defence of independence and sovereignty and the achievement of the reunification and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

**Pyongyang, November 24, 1965**

# *Mauritania's Nat'l Day*

The Mauritanian people won independence on November 28, 1960, putting an end to the protracted colonial rule of foreign imperialists.

The Four-Year Economic Development Plan the Mauritanian people are now carrying on, is a great step forward towards liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and building up the country's economic foundation.

The peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the Mauritanian government is contributing to the cause of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle waged by the Asian-African people.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in November last year marked a landmark in the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two peoples.

The ever expanding friendly relations of the two peoples are conducive to strengthening solidarity among the Afro-Asian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for defending world peace.

The Korean people, who treasure the friendship and solidarity with the Asian and African people under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle, will always march ahead together with the people of Mauritania in the struggle against the common enemy and for the common prosperity.

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of Mauritania's independence the people of Korea wish the Mauritanian people bigger success in their fight for shattering the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and old and new colonialists and for the independent development of their country.

# JAPAN AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

According to news reports from Tokyo, the U.S. atom-powered submarine named "Sea Dragon" called at Sasebo port in Japan on November 24 in accordance with the plan of the American and Japanese reactionaries.

The call coincided with the railroading of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" through the Lower House of the Japanese Diet.

But this is no mere coincidence.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is inseparably linked with the stop of the U.S. atom-powered submarine at the Japanese port. Both of them have sharpened the long-range plan of American imperialism for aggression in Asia.

The frequent calls of the U.S. atom-powered submarines at Japanese ports in defiance of the resolute opposition of the Japanese people have a definite aim, instead of the declared purpose of granting their crew shore leave. Their definite aim is to make the deployment of the U.S. nuclear forces on the territory of Japan and the conversion of Japan into a nuclear war base accomplished facts.

Sato and his kind in their turn warmly welcome the calls regarding them as a short cut for their access to nuclear weapons.

It is clear that the scheme of the American imperialists and the Japanese militarists is closely connected with the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" which premises the involvement of Japan in U.S. aggression in Asia in all spheres of politics, economy and military affairs and the remilitarization of Japan.

This is why the people of Japan have always closely linked their struggle against the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" with the struggle against the calls of U.S. atom-powered submarines at the Japanese ports and for the repeal of the "Japan-U.S. security pact."

Washington and Tokyo, believing that the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" has been almost materialized, are busy working for another project which includes the acceleration of nuclear arming of Japan. Recently official and unofficial statements and plans with this regard have appeared in the press one after another in the United States and Japan.

Typical of this is an AP dispatch dated November 7 dealing with an interview with U.S. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The dispatch of veteran correspondent Robert L. Stevenson was plain enough to suggest that the interview was arranged in accordance with the plan of the U.S. State Department. And he seems to have been charged with the task of suggesting this.

The very question that was put asking "If any definite form of nuclear consultation with Japan is being considered" was intentional and concrete.

The Humphery's answer was conclusive and comprehensive: consultations with Japan, a U.S. ally, in regard to U.S. nuclear policy are a matter of course. And he declared: "The matter of nuclear policy is of major importance in Europe, Asia and elsewhere. On Asia, we must recognize Japan as a major world power and our relations with the Japanese are of prime importance. Japan, as a key Asian nation, is important in connection with U.S. policy in the whole Far East."

The point is so explicit here that no interpretation is needed.

The American imperialists apparently believe that it is high time that they should openly put forward the matter of the nuclear arming in Asia with Japan as its "ally" (a key Asian nation) and a "great power." This is tantamount to declaring that the handing over of nuclear weapons to the Japanese militarists and standing them as a shock force for their war of aggression in Asia are the basic policy of the U.S. imperialists.

This is an intolerable challenge to the entire people of Asia including Japan and a provocation seriously menacing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

All the people in Asia including the Japanese people will never tolerate the criminal plan of the Yankee imperialists and the Japanese reactionary forces to turn Japan into an American base for nuclear strategy in the Far East.

**Choi Si Hwan**

# Dangerous War Racket

Recently the U.S. aggressors have intensified dangerous provocations against Vietnam's neighbouring countries while stepping up their aggression against Vietnam.

On the 17th the U.S. imperialists egged on the Thai foreign minister to come forward with a call for the launching of the aerial attack on Cambodia in retaliation for the use of Cambodian territory as a "refuge of the North Vietnamese army."

Such a fuss raised by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges coincides with their acts of aggression on Cambodia which have been stepped up recently.

The U.S.-instigated puppet troops of South Vietnam and Thailand are incessantly disturbing the Cambodian border, and their aircraft are carrying out air raids on peaceable villages of Cambodia, mercilessly killing people there.

Parallel with this, the U.S. imperialists are now spurring on war preparations in Thailand. On November 15, Chief of the U.S. military aid command in Thailand Stillwell and 20 other U.S. officials held closet talks in Bangkok with the chief of the general staff and other brass hats of the Thai army and decided to equip the Thai armed forces with jets, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and other up-to-date weapons and build a guided missile base and a military airfield, the biggest of its kind in Southeast Asia. This is enough to give one some idea of the frenzied war preparations by the United States there.

Meanwhile, the U.S imperialists have virtually formed the "second Vietnam front" by launching the so-called dry-season offensive in Laos.

These U.S. manoeuvrings are part of U.S. strategy of war escalation.

All this is a flagrant aggressive act against Cambodia and Laos and a grave provocation aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia.

Through the recent manoeuvrings the U.S imperialists are working hard to frighten the Cambodian people, compel them to renounce their firm position of opposing imperialism and safeguarding national independence and obliterate the country's sovereignty and national independence.

The Information Ministry of Cambodia, in two communiques issued on November 17 and 18, pointed out that the aim of spreading the groundless rumours was to create a pretext for their aggression against Cambodia.

In view of the fact that U.S. aggressors trump up similar pretexts while carrying on brigandish air raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the people are required to lighten their vigilance. Resorting to their old practice of raising a dust, the U.S. imperialists are out to key up tensions in this area, and, by so doing, to create a favourable situation in South Vietnam where they are losing one battle after another, and so easily further their plan of aggression on the whole of Indo-China.

However, with no provocative acts can the U.S. imperialists frighten and subjugate the peoples of Cambodia and Laos and extricate themselves from their plight in South Vietnam.

The Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia has refuted time and again fabrications framed up by the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries and insistently defined its resolute position and determination to carry the struggle through to the end against U.S. aggression on Cambodia.

The Korean people, together with the people of Asia and the rest of the world, resolutely denounce U.S. actions for war escalation in Southeast Asia and wholeheartedly support the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia who have risen up for a just cause.

If the reckless move of the U.S. imperialists should continue, it will boomerang on them.

**Pak Hwan Sung**

Cartoon by Won Gwang Su

## GREETINGS TO THE CONGRESS OF THE CEYLONESE TRADE UNION FEDERATION

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, in the name of the Korean working class, sent a telegram to the Seventh Congress of the Ceylonese Trade Union Federation warmly congratulating the Ceylonese working people on the holding of the Congress and the 35th birthday of the inauguration of the Federation.

# Call for North-South Joint Research in Fishery

A scientific conference is now in session in our institute, reviewing the work of this year and discussing measures for successful researches next year.

In consequence of the extensive oceanographical research work during the past four or five years, we have done our bit in taking correct measures for production by forecasting in time where the shoals of migrant fish would pass in the northern part of the West Sea of Korea.

Our scientific conference reviews the achievements in various spheres of research work—fishery, fish processing, culture, creation of the resources of marine products, fishing machinery and aquatic animals and plants.

In the sphere of fishery, for instance, considerable results have been gained in the study of the trawling and seining tackles that are best suited to the West Sea.

We will carry on our researches more extensively and profoundly while consolidating the results we have gained.

Our ocean current bottles adrifting about on the seas, and from many a country we have received notices informing us that they have picked them up. But, to our great regret, we have failed to receive any notice from South Korea. The fishermen and fishery scientists in South Korea, too, might have sent us such notices, but for the ban placed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea.

It is necessary for us to make a comprehensive, overall study of our seas. Our study cannot be perfect, when it is limited only to part of them. Imperfect study will affect the development of the fishery.

As for the West Sea as in charge, the study of it would become more successful when the fishery scientists in North and South Korea pool their efforts. We have surveyed the current of the West Sea north of Monggum-po. But the current south of it has not been surveyed and, in consequence, the study of the current on the West Sea as a whole remains unfinished.

Fishery scientists in South Korea must be feeling more keenly the need of joint study of the West Sea. This is, for one thing, because the main spawning grounds of croaker and its fishing grounds are located in the north. The South Korean fishery scientists must be eager to know about our achievements.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has time and again proposed the realization of North-South exchanges in the sphere of fishery, for the purpose of speedily restoring the ruined fishery of South Korea, developing it and providing the South Korean fishermen with a stable livelihood.

The proposals include joint survey of marine resources, joint operations for the detection of shoals, exchange of information about the current and meteorological changes on the sea and sharing of experience and advanced fishing methods with each other. Our proposals have not yet been realized owing to the obstruction by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Korea.

There is no justification whatsoever for the refusal to effect exchanges between the compatriots in the sphere of fishery science in view of the fact that even countries without diplomatic relations furnish each other information about the ocean current bottles.

We are ready to share with our brothers in South Korea our material means of research and our achievements in the study and survey.

Joint researches by the fishery scientists in North and South Korea would make for the development of fishery science and fishing industry of the two parts.

**Pak Tae Hong**

*(The author is on the staff of the West Sea Research Institute)*

*Many of S. Korean fishing boats are out of service*

American M.P.s ordering the fishermen onto army trucks

# That Day is Sure to Come

The fishermen of South Korea, who had trespassed in the territorial waters of North Korea, returned home by way of Panmunjom on November 20.

This incident was deliberately organized by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea with the aim of carrying out an espionage activity and raising an anti-communist racket. For this purpose, the organizer herded out aged people, women and even 13-year-old children.

Though these fishermen were used by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets for a criminal purpose, they are our compatriots and are good people.

## Source of Hope

On the evening of November 19, the South Korean fishermen left Pyongyang for Kaesong by train. The spacious platform of the station was gaily bedecked, and coloured paper streamers were flung all around and confetti showered.

This was the time for the returning fishermen and people sending them off to say goodbye to each other. Whistle of the engine, hand-shaking, tears, cheers and exchange of farewell greetings. Their parting words echoed with strong emotions: "Let us meet again when the country is unified!"

At a corner of a carriage was sitting an elderly man alone, looking out of the window, tears in his eyes.

I approached him and addressed him.

"We aren't parting forever, grandpa. We'll meet again when our divided land is unified."

Listening to me, the elderly man wiped the tears away with the back of his palm.

"You may call me a soft-hearted man. But I can't hold 'em back. They welled up in my eyes as I was recollecting the past days. I hadn't any idea of such an earthly paradise in one part of our land," said he.

He turned out to be a man with a long career of fishing, who had suffered all sorts of hardships on the sea since he was 15.

"I'm loath to go. But, to tell you the truth, I've found a source of hope. Something to turn to," he remarked.

## Why Should We Part?

On the following day, five buses left Kaesong for Panmunjom carrying the fishermen.

The vehicles drew up at the northern boundary of the Military Demarcation Line. Across the boundary lies the Demilitarized Zone under our control, and a couple of kilometres to the south of the boundary runs the Military Demarcation Line.

Here the fishermen were to say good-bye to the guides who had looked after them for over 20 days during their stay in the North giving vent to the wrench of parting, they were sobbing at the moment of farewell drew nearer.

A girl, with tears streaming down her cheeks, said in a mournful tone to one of the guides.

"Why should we part with each other?"

The guide, tears in her eyes, remarked:

"Because of the Americans. You'll see them standing on the Military Demarcation Line. We must drive them out so that we can live together."

The tears from the fishermen's eyes also suggested their hatred against U.S. imperialism which is obstructing Korea's unification.

At 4 p.m. the buses reached the southernmost tip of the joint security area past the Military Demarcation Line and the conference hall of Panmunjom.

The highway south of the demarcation line runs through the fields overgrown with reeds extending as far southward as one's eyes can reach. A U.S. army post stands there and a bar is placed across the highway.

Evidently the enemy was not prepared to receive the returning fishermen. Neither South Korean reporters nor American MPs were to be seen on the site. There were no vehicles there for the fishermen. An interpreter of the puppet army stopped an American passing by and they together came to us, saying they were to take over the fishermen.

## They'll go by themselves

"This is none of the American's business. An affair of the Koreans themselves in their own land." There is no such things as handing and taking over of these people. They'll go by themselves freely in this land of theirs," our army officer standing nearby retorted. At this the American and the interpreter turned tail and slunk away.

The fishermen got down from the buses and, carrying in their hands baggages containing the presents they had received, walked along the highway toward the barrier.

"Good-bye,"

"Let's meet again after the country's unification!"

We bade our last farewell to each other shaking hands. The feeling of kinship, too strong to be broken by anybody, was communicated to each other's heart.

The enemy whisked away the fishermen on four covered trucks of the 7179 unit of the U.S. army.

This was the first time since the armistice when South Koreans crossed the Military Demarcation Line on foot by land on their way to their homes. Certainly, this was an instance of the population's movement between the two parts of our partitioned territory. The South Korean fishermen, who had been compelled to trespass in North Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea for a criminal purpose, crossed the Military Demarcation Line by themselves when going back home.

Needless to say, this was not a normal happening, as a foreign observer remarked.

The compatriots on this peninsula will be able to travel freely on their own territory when the U.S. imperialists are driven out and the country is unified. Then they will allow nobody to separate them. That day is sure to come.

**Kang Ryong**

# UAR Government Trade Delegation in Korea

A six-member trade delegation of the Government of the United Arab Republic led by M.S. Mourad, Vice-Minister of Economy and Trade, paid a visit to our country from November 15 to 25.

While in Korea, the guests from the UAR visited factories and other enterprises as well as cultural institutions in Pyongyang and in the localities.

On the 20th, Esmat Naguib Moussa, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the UAR Embassy in Pyongyang gave a banquet.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il received the guests on the 24th and had friendly talks with them.

On the 23rd, the UAR guests attended the banquet given by Ryu Sang Ui, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

The leader of the delegation gave a farewell banquet on the evening of the 24th at which Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoh Dam, Korean Ambassador to the UAR Li Chan Son and the members of the government trade delegation of our country were present.

# "ROK" Army Soldier Comes Over to North Korea

Soh Jae Pyong (25), former gunner pfc, first squad, third company, 822nd artillery battalion under the sixth army corps of the South Korean puppet army came over to North Korea recently.

He was born in Sagiso-ri, Myongchon-myon, Dangjin county, South Chungchong Province, South Korea. He said he came over to the North, as it was beyond endurance for him to live in disgrace any longer in the "ROK" army.

While in South Korea, he stated, he became acquainted through radio with the achievements in socialist construction, the life of the people and the rapid development of education and culture in the North, and was convinced that North Korea is the very society where all men live well and that the younger generation in particular can study to their heart's content.

He is now spending happy days in the bosom of our Republic.

# Day of Friendship and Solidarity among Athletes of NEFO Marked

*Pyongyang meeting marking the "Day of Friendship and Solidarity among the Athletes of the New Emerging Forces"*

## MEETING IN PYONGYANG CITY

On November 24 a meeting was held at the House of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the "Day of Friendship and Solidarity among the Athletes of the New Emerging Forces."

The meeting was attended by Chairman Soh Chol of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, President Kim Gi Su of the Korean GANEFO Committee, functionaries of public organizations and workers in the field of physical culture and sports and sportsmen and working people in the city. To the meeting were also invited members of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

President Kim Gi Su addressed the meeting.

He noted that the GANEFO Federation was proclaimed in Djakarta two years ago and its second council meeting held in October decided to mark November 25 every year as the "Day of Friendship and Solidarity among the Athletes of the New Emerging Forces."

Stating that despite the plots of the U.S.-led reactionary forces of the world to strangle the GANEFO Federation, the GANEFO continues to expand and grows stronger, he stressed that the sportsmen of Korea would do everything in their power to strengthen solidarity with the friends of the new emerging forces of the world, to disclose and smash every subversive act of the world reaction led by American imperialism and to consolidate and develop the GANEFO.

### Photo Exhibition

On November 24 a photo exhibition was opened in the House of Culture on the occasion of the "Day of Friendship and Solidarity among the Athletes of the New Emerging Forces."

On display were more than 100 photographs showing the activities and achievements of the GANEFO during the past two years since its birth as well as the rapid development of sports skill and mass sports activities in our country.

### Calisthenics and Table-tennis Matches

On November 25 calisthenic exercises and table-tennis exhibition matches took place at the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace. Watching the performances were President Kim Gi Su of the Korean GANEFO Committee, leading personnel of the public organizations and workers in the field of physical culture and sports, Ahem Erningpradja, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia and staff members of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

The calisthenic exercises were performed by gymnasts of the Moranbong sports club and students of the Pyongyang Physical Culture College. Han Jong Suk from the Moranbong club and Li Myong Gi from the physical culture college put up especially excellent performances.

Women's table-tennis exhibition match was played between Yun Gyong Ja and Kim Bang Ja, with the former winning the match. The men's table-tennis exhibition match was played between Kim Yong Sam and Choi Chang Ok. The former, Master of Sports, who contributed greatly to our players' winning third place in the Swaythling Cup event at the 28th World Table-tennis Championships was downed by young Choi Chang Ok.

### Greetings to GANEFO Federation

President Kim Gi Su of the Korean GANEFO Committee sent a telegram to Chairman Maladi of the GANEFO Federation on the occasion of the "Day of Friendship and Solidarity among the Athletes of the New Emerging Forces."

# Two Wins—Way to World Championship

**A Korean football team is qualified for the eighth world football championships by defeating the Australian rival 6 : 1 in the first leg and 3 : 1 in the return match at the Asian regional elimination in Pnom Penh.**

## 1st Match: 6 : 1

The footballers of Korea and Australia contested the right to compete at the forthcoming eighth world championships. Their first encounter took place at the Pnom Penh stadium on November 21.

The citizens of the capital put up their national flag from the morning as a token of their greetings to the matches between the aspirants for the London championships. The stadium with an accommodating capacity of 80,000 was closely packed. National flags of Korea, Cambodia and other countries were raised there.

On the eve of the match, a forecast of the encounter between the two quarrants was the main topic in Pnom Penh.

The Cambodian people showed much favour to our players. A Cambodian daily, in its November 19 issue, wrote: "Football fans in Pnom Penh favour the Korean team, for they wish to see an Asian team winning the match. The Australian players are worried on account of some 30,000-40,000 people favouring the Korean team."

Quite a few of the citizens, however, were of the opinion that it was difficult to give a forecast.

There was a talk about the "technical superiority" of the Australians who "are of bigger frame than the Koreans and are confident of their win."

A Cambodian daily, writing about the matches, said in its November 21 issue: "The Koreans could beat the Australian team comprising excellent players of foreign birth, should the referees do an impartial job and they themselves give full play to their skills."

Twenty minutes before the opening of the match, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, accompanied by President of the Cambodian National Assembly Ung Hong Sath, Speaker of the Royal Council Norodom Montana, Premier Norodom Kantol and other leaders, appeared on the rostrum.

The match started with the Australian team's kick-off. The Korean team took up the southern goal. In the fifth minute of the first half, Kang Ryong Wun tried for a goal with a hard kick, but the ball bounced back from the goal post. In the tenth minute, the Korean team opened the score when Pak Du Ik whipped the ball into the opponents' net.

The initiative gradually went over to the Korean players. They tried a goal in the 30th and the 40th minute, but in vain. At the end of the first half they were leading 1 : 0.

In the second half, the Australians mounted assaults, with players Nos. 9 and 10 attempting surprise break-through. But they ran up against the stalwart defence put up by the nimble, intrepid players Sin Yong Gyu and Im Song Hui. Our team netted three goals in succession in the 8th, 10th and 16th minutes of the second half. Credits for these went to Pak Sung Jin, Im Song Hui and Kang Ryong Wun.

The Aussies, who scored a goal from a penalty award, kept up stubborn struggle, not slackening their pace.

The decisive performances by Pak Sung Jin, Kang Ryong Wun and Han Bong Jin enabled our team to win the day 6 : 1.

After the match, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, presented a souvenir cup to Sin Yong Gyu who represented the Korean team, and pinned a souvenir medal on the chest of each player.

## 2nd Match: 3 : 1

The second match on November 24 was hotly contested from the beginning.

The Australian team, out to make up the defeat, replaced five players—three on the attacking line, one on the defence line and the goalie—and elaborated new tactics for this encounter.

Their new tactics of medium-distance passing and man-to-man defence, however, were frustrated. They were kept pressed by Korean players' fierce offensive. In the 18th minute, they were awarded a penalty kick and a tussle in front of the goal post resulted in their opening the score.

The Korean players, not a bit disconcerted, kept up fierce offensives, holding the initiative. In the 20th minute, Kim Yong Gi passed the ball to Pak Sung Jin who ran it right into the goal.

The match grew hotter, but neither of the contestants chalked up any more goal in the first half.

The second half was keenly followed by the spectators who were eager to see whether the Korean players could get the upper hand of their rivals who launched strong counter-attacks in the first half.

In the fifth minute, Kim Sung Il, taking advantage of the Australian goalie's attempt to catch the ball by darting at it, headed the ball into the net.

In the second half, an AFP dispatch said, the North Korean players, by nimble action and showing fine skills, brought pressure to bear upon the Aussies who appeared to get tired.

Korean forwards grew more spirited as the match proceeded and kept the rival's defence line pressed by making one breakthrough after another. Their attacks incessantly harassed the opponents.

In the 30th minute, Im Song Hui passed the ball to Kim Sung Il, who sliced through the opponents' defence to score a goal.

The score stood at 3 : 1 in favour of our team when the whistle sounded signalling the end of the match.

**Pnom Penh, Han Sung Hui,**
**KCNA Special Correspondent**

# *Torch of GANEFO Will Burn Forever*

On November 25 we greet the significant day of friendship and solidarity among the sportsmen of the new emerging forces.

On this day I recall the First GANEFO held at the Bung Karno Stadium in November 1963.

The deepest impression the GANEFO made on me was that the game was not simply a contest but a meet at which athletes from different countries helped and learned from each other and shared their experience, a meet for promoting solidarity and friendship among them. This explains why, when I set up world records, friends from Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions were so rejoiced, as if those were their own affairs and enthusiastically welcomed me, regarding my new records as a victory for the new emerging forces.

An African youth said to me: "The GANEFO is the genuine sports organization for the peoples of the new emerging forces." In the past sportsmen under the imperialist yoke could not bring their talent into full play and credits for their talent would go to the metropolitan countries.

It drew more than 2,200 athletes and delegates from 48 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions and it saw establish-

ment of five new world records and 60 national records by its participants. Noble and beautiful moral traits of helping in good earnest and respecting each other were prevalent.

But the imperialists and their servitors hated the GANEFO like an eyesore and tried in a hundred and one ways to strangle it in its infancy. I feel indignant whenever I recall their illegal sanctions against the participants in the GANEFO, at the time of the Tokyo Olympics.

Friendship, solidarity and common prosperity are our unanimous desire. I am preparing myself for better records in the Second GANEFO in Cairo in 1967 and the 1966 Asian GANEFO.

I recall with pleasure the friendly meetings with athletes from many countries I had in Djakarta. And I know I have much more to do for the future development of the GANEFO. I believe that my close friends abroad are, like me, looking forward to the Second GANEFO. There is not the slightest doubt that the talented sportsmen of the new emerging forces will set many new world records in the Cairo game.

**Merited Athlete Sin Gum Dan**

# Students Strike in S. Korea

According to **Radio Dong-a** of South Korea, the students of the maritime college in Pusan called a six-day strike on November 23 against the discriminating regulations laid down by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Under the new regulations, puppet naval officers shall be given certificates of navigation without examintion while the graduates of the maritime college will have to take an examintation for the certificate.

Already on November 19, the students, graduates and teachers of the college lodged a stern protest with the Pak clique against this.

Meanwhile, according to **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** of South Korea, the students of the Seoul University are keeping up their struggle demanding of the school authorities the recognition of the leaders of the students' society they elected.

Recently they printed 1,000 copies of statement protesting against the outrageous interference and splitting manoeuvres of the school authorities.

As was reported, the university authorities refused to recognize the chairman of the students' society of the liberal arts and science college of the Seoul University, saying he was a student suspended from the college.

## Clash with Police

Some 7,000 inhabitants in Seoul on November 24 fought a fierce stone battle with the police against forcible eviction, according to **Radio Seoul**.

The Pak Jung Hi clique ordered 2,000 people of 1,370 families in Ryongsan district, Seoul, to pull down their tents for "beautifying the city" when the winter is just around the corner.

For this, more than 100 policemen were mobilized. But the inhabitants put up a stubborn resistance, showering stones on the policemen.

There are now some 20,000 tent dwellers huddled together along the bank of the Han River—the flood victims of last summer.

## OUTRAGES ON THE PRESS

On November 24 the Pak Jung Hi clique closed down 21 periodicals at one go-up including **Seoul Sunday**, **Sidae Kongron** and **Daehan Minbo**, according to a report of **Dongbwa Tongshin** in Seoul.

This is the third such move taken this month, bringing the total number of periodicals closed down to 38.

Having revised the law on registration of newspapers and news agencies" the Pak Jung Hi clique are closing down any publication which is not to their liking.

According to a dispatch of **Dongbwa Tongshin** from South Korea, a group of puppet policemen again committed an act of violence to a reporter of the daily **Daehan Ilbo** who was engaged in gathering news on November 16.

They did it in reprisal for his article that had appeared in the November 15 issue of the paper.

They found his article not to their liking.

# 100 Armymen Desert

According to a November 27 **Radio Chungang**, more than 100 soldiers of the South Korean puppet army ran away on November 26, refusing to become bullet-shields for U.S. imperialism. The desertion took place when the train carrying them to another training centre pulled in the Chunchon railway station.

Recently, when the American imperialists have been engrossed in war provocations and have hatched a shady plan to lure more South Korean soldiers into their war of aggression in South Vietnam, the number of slackers refusing to serve disgracefully as cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism has sharply increased.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are working hard to apprehend the deserters. But, reports say, 38 of them were still at large as of November 27.

# Seoul Regime Ban Students' Activities

According to the **Radio Chungang** in South Korea, the Korea University authorities, under the instructions of the Pak Jung Hi clique, banned on November 22 the activities of the General Students' Council, the only student self-government body in the university.

The patriotic students of this university, at a meeting on November 20, issued a statement condemning the traitorous "South-Korea-Japan Treaty" and the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique in the name of the General Students' Association and adopted an open letter to Pak Jung Hi demanding the release of the imprisoned students and reinstatement of the dismissed professors.

According to another report of **Radio Dong-a** in South Korea the puppet Ministry of Education, on November 24, suddenly called od the "15th imitation national assembly session of the men and women students" from different parts of South Korea which was to be held under the auspices of the department of politics and diplomacy of the Korea University.

This was a desperate move to ward off the students' mockery and exposure of the abominable features of the puppet National Assembly, a mere tool for aggression in the service of U.S. imperialism.

## PLAN TO CLOSE UNIVERSITIES

The Pak Jung Hi clique are contemplating to close down a number of universities and colleges under the pretext of "below standard facilities." Just now they are "checking" facilities of universities for this purpose. Their first targets are the Korea University and the Jungang University in Seoul, which took the lead in the resistance movement of students against the Pak Jung Hi clique and U.S. imperialism.

While the "checking" is still going on the Pak Jung Hi gang revealed their intention to close down universities and colleges which are not to their liking with threats that at least one third of the high-ed educational institutions would prove to have "below standard facilities."

# Arms to Israel Labelled "Destined for S. Korea"

On November 23, a news agency in South Korea **Dongyang Tongshin** reported in Seoul: "The arms the Israeli government is procuring from West Germany and other West European countries have given rise, to public censure, for they are destined for South Korea." The same news agency said the disclosure came when a country in the Near East brought forward the matter through diplomatic channels.

It is an open secret that the puppets of South Korea and the ruling circles of Israel, the same stooges of imperialism, have long had "friendly relations" and have collaborated with each other overtly and covertly. Particularly since Pak's advent to power South Korea's relations with Israel have become closer.

Accordingly, it is fully understandable that the U.S., British and West German imperialists, who are putting up the ruling clique of Israel as their shock brigade against the Arab people, should have requested the service of the puppets in South Korea, a gang of low-paid spies, in their illegal supply of arms to Israel, in order to conceal them from the Arab people.

Nevertheless, Pak Jung Hi and his clique are now trying vainly to shirk the responsibility for the "incident," describing it as an "unexpected incident" and a "plot."

Though a minor part of the imperialists' scheme against the Arab world, the recent incident shows convincingly how sinister and frantic their scheme is. And the Arab and other people of the world 'ses in the Pak Jung Hi clique out-and-out lackeys who stop at nothing to serve the imperialists in their aggressive schemes.

## ANOTHER TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

The South Korean puppet "state security council" decided to set up another anti-communist fascist tool called "civil defence corps," according to news reports from Seoul.

The Pak Jung Hi gang jabbers that this new machine is designed to counter "indirect aggression" and "surprise attack" from outside.

According to the "basic program" which the reports say will come into effect next year, a "civil defence cadres school" will be set up under the puppet home ministry and a "training centre" in each province for staffing the new fascist tool.

South Korean news agencies indicate that this octopus will stretch its legs to all the *ri* and *dong*, the lowest administrative units.

Scared by the anti-government, anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese struggle of the people, the puppet clique are now engrossed in reinforcing its suppressive machines, sharply increasing the police force.

# UNBALANCED TRADE WITH JAPAN

South Korea's total exports to Japan in the three years from 1962 to 1964, according to the data published by the puppet government in South Korea, were 90,762,000 dollars and the total imports from Japan during the same period were 306,208,000 dollars, the balance showing an excess of imports amounting to 215,441,000 dollars.

In other words, South Korea imported from Japan about 3.4 times as much goods as it exported to it.

Minerals, marine products and farm produce accounted for 93 per cent of South Korea's exports to Japan in 1963, and in 1964 the figure was 91 per cent. In 1963 non-metallic minerals amounted to 2,671,000 dollars making up 88 per cent of its total exports to foreign countries, anthracite to 2,541,000 dollars or nearly 100 per cent of its exports to foreign countries and metallic minerals to 8,169,000 dollars or 80 per cent.

Manufactured goods are hardly to be found on the list of South Korea's export items to Japan.

Most of the imports from Japan are finished goods, which make up the overwhelming proportion of its general imports. General imports are, incidentally, the imports excluding the items purchased with U.S. "aid" funds. In 1963, South Korea purchased from Japan cotton yarn worth 8,500,000 dollars or 80 per cent of its general imports, pig iron and steel to the tune of 18,649,000 dollars or 90 per cent, chemical goods worth 34,401,000 dollars or 82 per cent, and machinery to the value of 30,161,000 dollars or 65 per cent.

These figures are indicative of the extent of dependence of South Korea's economy on Japan.

One of the basic aims of the South Korea-Japan Treaty concluded at the bidding of U.S. imperialism is to give the Japanese militarists a broader outlet to South Korea and pave the way for their more direct grip on South Korea's economy. It is therefore not difficult to imagine to what extent the dependence of South Korea's economy on Japanese imperialism will grow and how much Japanese imperialism will intensify its plunder in South Korea when this treaty comes into force.

## A CYCLIST WITHOUT A CYCLE

**A poor cyclist, who came all the way from a locality with a hope to borrow a cycle to participate in a cycle match, but can not take part in it, unable to get a cycle.**

(From a S. Korean paper)

# *Sportsmen in S. Korea*

A welterweight wrestler Rim Sang Wun with a record of 15 wins to his credit in the past few years, fell unconscious while going up the stairs on his way to the editorial office of the South Korean daily **Dong-a Ilbo**. He was going there to ask for some help to relieve himself from his miserable living conditions.

According to news reports from South Korea, he was forsaken as he was proved incompetent for his task as a result of severe malnutrition. He tried hard to get a job, but in vain.

A certain Pak, once famous in the boxing circles of South Korea, has been living a miserable life, "no better than the beggar's," for the past 10 years since he left the ring.

A statistical survey shows that 73 per cent of the "best" champions are suffering from economic difficulties.

The health of the sportsmen is steadily deteriorating.

To quote the figures released by the "South Korean Sports Society," 93.4 per cent of the "champions" are plagued by parasites. A half of the 350 "good players" have proved unable to continue sports activities because of consumption and other diseases. In the first half of this year, the number of "good players" and instructors who took part in sports activities was 40 per cent and 30 per cent less respectively than that in the same period of last year. All this was caused by their poor health.

# S. KOREAN POLICE ON AN EMERGENCY ALERT

According to press reports from Seoul, Pak Jung Hi and his clique, busy with preparations for the early signing of the instruments of ratification of the traitorous "South Korea-Japan Treaty," started extensive suppression throughout South Korea on the evening of November 23 to put down the struggle of the people from all walks of life including the workers.

The "minister of home affairs" of the Seoul regime suddenly summoned the police department chiefs from all parts of South Korea on November 23 for a meeting and proclaimed a "special emergency alert" putting the police force on an alert.

According to Radio Hanguk Munhwa of South Korea, the police chiefs, at the meeting, came to a conclusion that "those who dare not shoot are not good policemen" and reached an "agreement on the exercise of the strong powers of the police and permitting it to shoot people at any time."

It is obvious that this vicious scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique is aimed at subjecting the patriotic people to more bloody suppression. Commenting on this, the same Radio said "this point is very important and draws public attention."

It is reported that now in all parts of South Korea the policemen are put on round-the-clock duty to apprehend anti-government fanatics, creating a reign of terror.

According to other reports, in Seoul an "emergency call" was issued to the police at dawn of November 24 and the armed police under the command of city police department chief are patrolling the city all night, striking terror into the hearts of the citizens.

## SEOUL POLICE TO BE REINFORCED

The Pak Jung Hi clique is planning to increase the police force in Seoul in 2,000 next year.

This reinforcement is envisaged in the 1966 budget of the puppet government, according to a report of the South Korean news agency Donghwa Tongshin.

Four police stations and 51 police boxes will be newly set up in Seoul, the report added.

This means that more than 40 per cent of the 7,000 police reinforcement planned for next year will be assigned to Seoul.

The puppet regime is planning to boost the police force by more than 30,000 in the next few years.

At present, Pak Jung Hi keeps a police force of twice the strength of that for all Korea before liberation (August 15, 1945).

# US-Espionage Training Centre Revealed

A "freedom fighter training centre" has been set up in South Korea to impart training for anti-communist activities to some 200 instructors, according to South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin which was quoting a news dispatch from Taipeh dated November 21.

The report said this was revealed by the director of the Branch Office of the Asian Anti-Communist League in Taiwan, who had been to Seoul for an executive council meeting of the League of Anti-communist nationalities of Asian countries, it added, will come to South Korea to receive special training for four to six weeks.

As is known to all, the Asian Anti-Communist League is an organization of U.S. special agents formed by whipping together all the offscourings of Asian countries. Washington was the sponsor of the League, and the Japanese militarists with the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party as the core have a share in it, a big one at that. In South Korea and Taiwan the agencies of the League function as semi-governmental organs.

It goes without saying that this centre trains and reeducates U.S. special agents in large numbers for aggressive and subversive activities in Asian countries.

# Africa Demands

December 1st is "Imperialism Quit Africa Day."

On this occasion the people of Korea express firm solidarity with and militant support to the African people in their fight for national independence and freedom.

Tremendous historic changes have taken place on this continent in recent years.

The centuries-old colonial system of imperialism is going to pieces in face of the powerful storm of the national-liberation struggle raging all over Africa.

Before the Second World War there were only a few nominally independent countries in Africa. But today more than 90 per cent of its population have cast off the disgraceful yoke of colonial rule and gained national independence. They are advancing confidently along the road of independent development, ridding themselves of the backwardness left by colonialism in all spheres of their life.

The vigorous struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism is dealing a telling blow to the imperialists and is contributing greatly to the common cause of the progressive people.

The time is gone forever when the imperialists lorded over Africa.

But there still remain colonies in Africa. Britain, Portugal, Spain and other European countries, with the backing of U.S. imperialism, still maintain their colonies in Africa to continue with the exploitation and oppression of the people there. Africa can never tolerate this. The complete removal of the colonial system in Africa is the common task of the entire African people.

All the Asian people and progressive forces of the world give active support to the African people in their just struggle to sweep away imperialism once and for all.

The people of Africa will, as before, be able to win genuine freedom and independence only through an uncompromising anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

The peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, taking arms in their hands, have been waging a vigorous liberation struggle. The struggle of the valorous people of the Congo (L) demonstrates the indomitable fighting spirit of the African people who are determined to reject any slavery and insults.

The imperialists seek to preserve their colonial domination by putting up such hypocritic signboards as "aid" and "peace corps."

In an attempt to maintain the bastion of their colonial rule, they have even instigated the Smith clique to proclaim unilateral "independence" of Rhodesia.

This is a vicious act of the imperialists to strangulate the national sovereignty of the Zimbabwe people and stem the powerful tide of the national-liberation struggle in Africa.

The cunning manoeuvres of the imperialists to maintain the bastion of their colonial rule in Africa will certainly be baffled in face of the strength of the awakened and united people of Africa.

The Korean people, standing side by side with the African people on the common front of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, firmly believe that the people of Africa will surely sweep away the enemy by their dauntless struggle and hoist the flag of freedom and independence all over Africa.

# SURE EVIDENCE OF HUNGER

According to a news dispatch from Seoul, Pak Jung Hi and his clique designated a week starting on November 22 as a "week of liberation from hunger."

They are reported to have planned to call all propaganda machines into action to "enlighten" the people and "collect donations" to "combat hunger" during this week.

There is no doubt that the movement for the "liberation from hunger" itself is an evidence of chronic hunger and dire starvation rampant in South Korea. Needless to say, this is not the first time for them to unfold such movements.

Pak Jung Hi listed "ending poverty" as one of his "public pledges" in May 1961 when he seized power at the point of the bayonet and has ever since advertised annually the "reliance of starvation," accompanied by a movement similar to the recent one.

Today, seven years after Pak Jung Hi made his "public pledge," hunger and poverty, far from being eliminated, have worsened, giving rise to more and more cases of family suicides and starvation. This is why the people in South Korea call the movement a "drive for intensifying famine."

At dawn on November 23, a 58-year-old man named Kim Song Gon starved to death while living outdoors with his wife bed-ridden from hunger and his children since their shanty in Seoul was pulled down by the Pak Jung Hi gang. Again in Seoul a couple on the verge of starvation drowned themselves in a well. These took place on the second day of the "week."

In South Korea, privation is a natural sequence to the dependence on the foreign imperialists and the resultant total ruin of its economy. The ruling circles are bent on cruel plunder and exploitation only to worsen the famine of the people.

It is, therefore, quite absurd to launch a "week for the liberation from hunger."

This "movement" of the well-fed and well-clad Pak Jung Hi and his clique is nothing but a farce designed to cover up the abominable aspects of their living earned through their out-and-out traitorous acts, and to hide the real cause of famine.

**Pak Jong Io**

# WAR PROVOCATIONS STEPPED UP

Recently the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique have been more frenzied in creating a war atmosphere all over South Korea, according to news reports from Seoul.

On November 22, they launched a war exercise of the air force termed "unification operations" in the vast areas of Kunsan, Kwangju, Taegu and Ryosu, mobilizing all the planes of the puppet air force. This was reportedly the "biggest one ever held since the founding of the air force."

On the following day, the second army conducted joint offensive operations of tank and artillery units.

Meanwhile, the U.S. 38th artillery brigade has been conducting the proof firing of "Hawk" and "Nike-Hercules" missiles for a month. On November 1 the first field army of the South Korean puppet armed forces held a "mobile operation exercise" on the middle reaches of the Han River in Kyonggi Province.

Early in October the South Korean army staged in Seoul and other major cities demonstrations of the force of the three services which they called "the biggest of their kind in the history of the South Korean army." During these demonstrations of armed force, they placed "Honest-John" and "Hawk" missiles on exhibition and practised bombardment near Kojedo Island off the port city of Pusan.

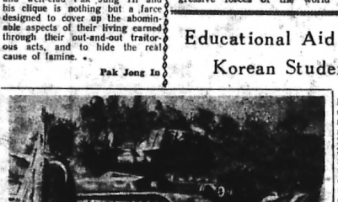
Simultaneously with these military agitations, the U.S. imperialists have intensified provocations along the Military Demarcation Line and along the east and west coasts in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

According to the data presented at the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom in October alone violations by the enemy side of the Armistice Agreement and other agreements and understandings reached between both sides numbered 822, or 26 a day on the average, including 19 cases of intrusion by U.S. navy vessels into the territorial waters of our side, 24 cases of introduction of prohibited heavy arms and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone, military drills conducted there on four occasions, the firing of guns towards our side and the crossing of the Military Demarcation Line, etc.

Not long ago the "national defence minister" of the Seoul regime openly declared that with a view to guarding the Military Demarcation Line strictly, work was under way to "reinforce three battalions each equipped with twelve 8-inch guns of high efficiency" and arm three "reserve divisions" with combat equipment.

It is not fortuitous that the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique are bent on aggravating tension and whipping up war hysteria, while engaging more rabidly in the preparations of a new war.

The anti-U.S. and anti-government sentiments of the people in South Korea have mounted sharply since the ratification by the Pak clique of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" at the national assembly and the dispatch of one combat division to South Vietnam.



U.S. occupation forces do everything with impunity in South Korea, expropriating farmland for military use and driving tanks across farms

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique naturally feel deep unrest at the action of the youth and students of South Korea who, fighting against the treaty, demand in defiance of the armed suppression "non-interference on the part of the United States" and the release of the students in detention and reinstatement of the dismissed professors by the puppet authorities.

Hence, the U.S. imperialists have been keeping up military agitation "threat from the North," in an attempt to divert the people's attention and produce an atmosphere of terror so as to break the fighting spirit of the people against U.S. imperialism and the puppet government.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are thus shipping large quantities of lethal weapons into South Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and trying frenziedly to aggravate tension there, is directly connected with U.S. war escalation in South Vietnam.

However, with no frantic agitation on the U.S. imperialists frighten the people of South Korea, break their fighting spirit and save themselves from catastrophe.

Today the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world are vigilantly watching the ill-advised move of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are frenziedly bent on military agitation, busily calling for combat readiness."

# Educational Aid Funds Sent for Korean Students in Japan

**The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, entrusted by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots remitted to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan ¥93,450,000 yen in Japanese currency as educational aid funds and scholarships to help in the democratic national education of the sons and daughters of Korean nationals in Japan.**

**The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society had sent on eighteen occasions educational aid funds and scholarships for the Korean students in Japan to the value of over 4,505,275,000 yen in Japanese currency. The latest remittance has brought the total to 4,598,725,000 yen.**

# KOREA MACHINERY EXPORT & IMPORT CORPORATION

*Cables:*
*"KIGE" Pyongyang*

## «KIGE»—MACHINE DEALER

It gives me pleasure to have an opportunity of addressing to people engaged in trade abroad through the **Pyongyang Times**. I wish to take this opportunity to give a brief account of our Corporation.

The Korea Machinery Export & Import Corporation opened in the autumn of 1953. It had then trade relations with some 10 countries. Now the number of our customers has increased to about 70 countries. On the list of our major export items are some 400 kinds of machinery and equipment—Sungri-58 lorry, Chollima-28 tractor and 13 different types of machine tools including SI-250 lathe, electric motors of various capacities for various voltages, transformer, insulator, various types of switches, electric wire, disc plough and other farm machinery as well as textile machinery and their accessories.

Our Corporation also imports annually a considerable number of electric, chemical, construction and mining machinery and equipment.

The rapid progress of our Corporation in its business is guaranteed by the country's powerful industry.

North Korea's machine-building industry produces complete sets of equipment necessary for the development of electrical, chemical, metallurgical and mining industries, not to speak of various types of machine tools. An illustration of this is the vinalon factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons built with home-made materials and equipment and by the use of our own technology.

In 1964, the proportion of the machine-building industry in the total output of industrial products of our country was 25.8 per cent.

### Well Received Abroad

Our Corporation's exports are well received abroad, and especially the machine tools are highly praised.

Our machine tools have their purchasers in Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia and Africa, both trading companies and establishments and individual traders. Export of these items increases year after year, meeting the demands for standards suggested by our customers regarding efficiency and other particulars.

Korean-made machine tools with handy and safe devices have a high revolving speed, operate precisely and are highly efficient. They are easy and simple to operate.

Cutting tools, graphite electrodes, lorry and tractor accessories and all other exports of our Corporation are well received by the customers abroad.

### Plant Export

A new change took place in our business several years ago when we began filling the orders for plants. At first we exported plants for a rice hulling and cleaning mill and a ceramic works. But now we export plants for such enterprises as shipyard. Export of plants for a knitted goods mill and an enamel ware works is on the increase. We also comply with the request of the buyers for technical service. Korean technical personnel are now working in a number of countries.

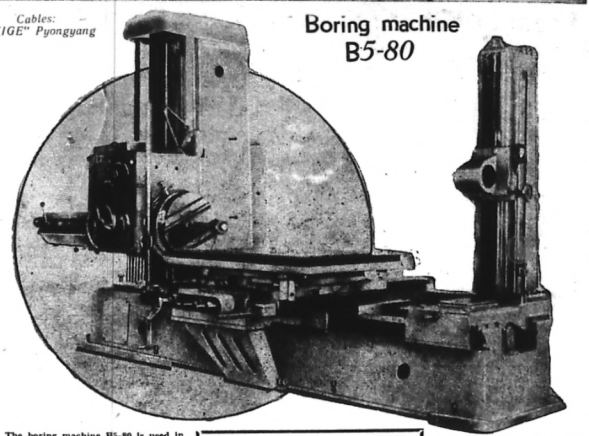
Our Corporation's export registered an increase of 40.8 per cent during the period from 1960 to 1964.

Trade relations can develop only when they are beneficial to both contracting parties. This is our belief.

Expressing our desire to enter into trade relations with more countries, I wish you big successes in your business.

**LI YONG HWA**
**Director of the Korea Machinery Export & Import Corporation**

## Boring machine B5-80



**The boring machine B5-80 is used in the internal boring of spare parts requiring high precision and excellent surface as well as milling, drilling, reaming, threading, crew processing and facing operation.**

**THE GOOD FEATURES OF THE MACHINE ARE:**

1. **Tall**
2. **High productivity**
3. **Wide range of speeds and feeds**
4. **Capable of using hard tool alloy**
5. **Little vibration and less noise in high-speed boring.**

**Arranged on the spindle box are a motor for the spindle and face plate, and devices for longitudinal move and traverse of the face plate and for rapid feed.**

**The table can do longitudinal, cross or cyclical movements manually or automatically.**

**Forward and backward movements as well as stopping are performed by pushing a button in front of the spindle box.**

**Technical Data:**
**Swing over bed 500 mm**
**Swing over carriage 250 mm**
**Distance between centres 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 mm**
**Spindle taper No. 6 Morse**
**Taper of centres No. 5 Morse**
**Maximum weight of workpieces 1,120 kg**

**Spindle speed:**
**Number 22**
**Range 11.2-1.400 r.p.m.**

**Feeds:**
**Number 48**
**Longitudinal, range per rev. 0.027-3.8 mm.**
**Cross, range per rev. 0.013-1.9 mm.**

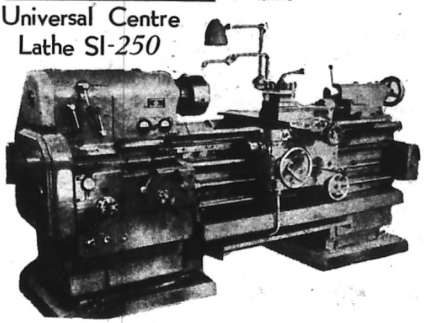
**Threads:**
**Metric 0.5-36 mm**
**Inch 7/8-72 t.p.i.**

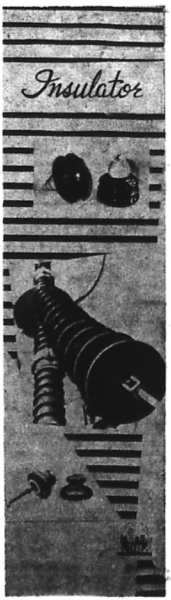
**Main motor:**
**Speed 1,420 r.p.m.**
**Output 5.5×2=11 kw**

**Dimensions (width×length) 1,180×3,250 mm**

**Weight of machine 2,800 kg**

## Universal Centre Lathe SI-250



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